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Totally aside, however, from the phase of replenishing America's skills, we would be bringing into our land in accordance with ~~America's traditional policy of welcoming pilgrims—bringing in a fresh supply of liberty-loving individuals who have felt the lash of tyranny and who seek to build for themselves a new life. Of course, there would be a thorough screening of these individuals, as I have previously pointed out.~~

May I, therefore, respectfully urge the Immigration Subcommittee to act and act now to report this bill to the full committee.

GRASS ROOTS LETTERS URGE ACTION

In the past I have quoted from various grass roots letters to me on this issue. I have done so because I felt that we here in Washington may fail to appreciate the tremendous meaning of this problem and it is best for us to hear the clear voice of the American people speaking from the grass roots.

I ask unanimous consent that certain quotations from letters to me be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Where an individual is writing for himself or herself, I will, of course, not quote the name in respect of that individual's privacy, but where an individual is speaking for an organization, I will quote the title of that organization as an indication of its fundamental position.

The chairman of a citizens' committee in Lake Mills, Wis., writes:

"We have been glad to note your support of the McGrath-Neely bill and your interest in support of adequate legislation for displaced persons. Everyone interested in this question hopes that Congress will pass this bill before it adjourns."

A clergyman in Birchwood, Wis., writes:

"Once more the displaced persons. We've resettled nearly 75 of them in the Diocese of Superior and most of them have already adjusted themselves satisfactorily in rural Wisconsin.

"If there is to be an amended bill before the adjournment of Congress, we are in favor of the McGrath-Neely, S. 311, measure and we respectfully urge you to give it your consideration and support."

A YMCA official in Madison writes:

"Since the receipt of your letter I have seen indications of your constructive activity on behalf of revision of the law governing admission of displaced persons to the United States. To a man out in the sticks it looks as if the first thing to do would be to speed things up so that people eligible under the existing law could be admitted in larger numbers. Obviously one cannot short-cut the process of sifting and selecting, but I cannot escape the feeling that even under the existing law more eligible persons could be selected and approved, and promptly admitted into this country.

"So far as I can see S. 311 will be of great help in this situation. Those who are more fully informed may have reason to make some amendments to these, but it is my hope that some such legislation may be passed in the very near future."

A lady in Appleton writes:

"May I congratulate you on your recent statement of the principles involved in revising the displaced-persons statute. The recommended changes are excellent, and I trust that they will be adopted.

"However, as you well know, the end is not yet in sight and the actual job of bringing displaced persons to the United States is sadly incomplete. Your hopes for fair, non-discriminatory treatment of all groups require implementing, and I trust that your colleagues will see eye to eye with you in your quest for true brotherhood."

WAR RELIEF SERVICES,
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE
CONFERENCE,

New York, N. Y., July 13, 1949.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: May we take this opportunity of stressing once again, the keen interest of this organization in the passage, by the Senate, of legislation to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.

We have followed the activities of the Committee on the Judiciary with great concern as to the eventual outcome of the bill S. 311, now pending before that body. We have heretofore indicated our support of the proposals incorporated in that bill as amendments to the Displaced Persons Act, and will continue to do so.

It is the belief of this organization, representing many of the large nationality groups throughout the country, that amendatory legislation is needed if the problem of the displaced persons is to be adequately and finally solved. An increase in the numbers to be admitted over an extended period of time, combined with the removal of some of the more restrictive provisions contained in the present act, would indicate the positive cooperation of the United States in a world humanitarian venture.

May we express our gratitude for the interest which you and your associates have evidenced concerning this problem, and urge that favorable action will be taken with regard to the proposed amendments during this session.

Sincerely yours,
Rt. Rev. MGR. EDWARD E. SWANSTROM,
Executive Director.

RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO DISPLACED PERSONS
(VOTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL ON FEBRUARY
3, 1949)

Recognizing certain inequities existing in present legislation with regard to displaced persons and feeling a deep concern for their welfare, we recommend that the National Lutheran Council make representation to the Congress asking:

1. That the mortgaging of future immigration quotas be eliminated;
2. That the number of displaced persons to be admitted during the period from July 1, 1948, to July 1, 1952, be increased to 400,000.
3. That the Attorney General be given power of discretion for the issuance of permanent resident status for 15,000 displaced persons now in the United States on visitors visas.
4. That the cut-off date be changed from December 22, 1945, to April 21, 1947, at the same time according priority rights to those persons who have been longest in DP camps.
5. That provision be made for the admission of expellees who do not qualify as displaced persons.
6. That immigration processes be speeded up in order to close the gap between the time between the issuance of assurances and the arrival of the candidates for such assurances.
7. That the age limit for admission of displaced orphans be changed from 16 to 18 years.
8. That such Balts as have arrived on our shores from Sweden and are now residents of the United States be admitted as legal immigrants.

Voted: That the executive committee take under advisement the plight of the Baltic peoples in Sweden.

INVESTIGATION OF ENTRANCE OF SUBVERSIVES INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Mis-

souri [Mr. KEM] has the floor. I ask unanimous consent that he may yield to me for a few minutes without losing his right to the floor, in order that I may be permitted to make a few remarks, which will not require more than 10 or 12 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT: Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Nevada may proceed.

Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. President, as soon as the Immigration Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary directed its attention to the problem of the entrance into this country of subversives, there was promptly unleashed the usual barrage of unsavory propaganda by which the Communists and their dupes hope to dissuade anyone from working for the protection of his country from the deadly virus which is spreading over the world. As chairman of this subcommittee, and speaking only for myself, I rise to make clear my motives and to reiterate my determination that there shall be a complete disclosure of the facts and that every effort shall be made to eradicate this menace.

How easy it would be, Mr. President, to put aside our responsibilities, to turn our face from the disturbing facts. I cannot and will not do so.

It is my duty, therefore, to pick up the gauntlet which recently has been flung at my feet certain officials of the Government of the United States and from other official sources.

The attacks against the subcommittee and particularly against me as chairman, have taken on particular vituperation in recent days since witnesses have begun to reveal the strangle-hold which the Communist apparatus is gaining in international organizations located in this country, which are being used as conduits to pollute the life blood of this Nation with the carriers of deadly germs aimed at the heart of our democracy.

Right there may I emphatically take issue with the statement which has been made to the effect that this situation is no concern of the Government of the United States. Attempts are being made to distort the objectives of the investigation into an attack on the United Nations itself. This perversion of the motives of the subcommittee is clearly a subterfuge. If the infiltration of subversive agents into our country via international organizations is not the concern of this Government, Mr. President, then we have lost the right to be concerned with the protection of our own national security.

At the outset I shall review briefly for the Senate, the history of our subcommittee and its activities.

The special Subcommittee on Immigration was established during the last Congress to make a comprehensive study of our immigration and naturalization system. Pursuant to the responsibilities placed on the subcommittee by the Senate, a series of hearings were conducted, in which officials of the visa division of the Department of State testified. In their testimony, particularly the testimony of Robert C. Alexander, Assistant Chief of the Visa Division, it was revealed that hundreds of subversives had

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to be shipped, which they purchased, has not gotten to the troops yet. Now, why is that?

Secretary MARSHALL. Do you mean the original embargo and then the later developments? The embargo was in August 1946 and the release was in May 1947.

In the first place, the embargo was placed in August, I think, of 1946, by me, because at that time the situation was threatening to break down entirely. The fighting in north China had been held pretty largely in abeyance since the agreements reached on January 10, 1946, except in Manchuria, where a new focus of fighting had developed. In the endeavor to mediate this, and prevent its spreading all over north China, we were put in the position of acting in a mediating position on the one hand and shipping in military supplies on the other. . . . when the release date was given, which was effected by taking off any refusal to grant export licenses.

Mr. VOYTS (interposing). I may have used the word "embargo" improperly.

Secretary MARSHALL. It was in effect an embargo on military supplies. There were amendments to that in relation to spare parts for airplanes, and items of that sort.

So we find that after VJ-day, when many felt that the Nationalists could easily have suppressed the Communists, this embargo was instituted. It continued officially until late in 1947, and unofficially thereafter to the extent that we failed to send the Nationalists military aid.

This embargo was supplemented by truces arranged by the United States between the Nationalists and the Communists which tied the hands of the Nationalists, with whom this country had a treaty of friendship, and permitted the Communists, now shown so clearly to be the puppets of Russia, to escape and move into Russian-dominated territory in Manchuria, where they were armed and provisioned from arsenals and other factories taken from the Japanese by the Russians.

Thus while we were denying an allied government arms, and insisting that she not suppress the Communists but take them into the government, Russia was seeing that the Communists became ready to stage a successful offensive, the latter stages of which we are now witnessing.

The sequence of steps by which the State Department worked more for the Chinese Communists than for the anti-Communists is now being related in a series of articles in the Hearst newspapers. Ray Richards, who has made a special study of the question, gives his views in the first article which appears today. I ask unanimous consent for the introduction of the first of these articles in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

(This is the first of five articles describing consecutive steps in the relationship of the United States to China during the postwar rise of Chinese Communist power. The chain of events explains the present disaster.)

(By Ray Richards)

WASHINGTON, August 7.—At the close of the World War in 1945 the Chinese Communist leadership commanded fewer than 20,000 troops, who could easily have been suppressed by the Nationalist forces under normal conditions.

A sequence of circumstances shackled the Nationalists.

These circumstances raised the Communist fighting strength to its present 2,000,000 effective troops by demoralizing and weakening the Nationalists militarily and economically so that the world now assumes the Communists have all but won the civil war.

In all these postwar developments United States diplomacy had the decisive part.

In effect, if not by proclamation, that diplomacy aided with the Communists.

It is a record of nonunderstanding, carelessness and indifference on the part of honest American diplomats to the intrigue of pro-Russians in and out of the State Department.

These latter used the general American good will toward Russia at the end of the war and took every advantage of the value placed by the administration on the so-called "liberal" vote.

Intelligence work is not altogether cloak-and-dagger spying. It can be the actual manipulation of events, involving heads of state.

In the China case, "low" intelligence operated in the State Department.

"High" intelligence operated to achieve the secret Yalta agreements which gave Russia and the Chinese Communists predominant advantages.

In the earliest days of communism's capture of the Russian Government, Nicolai Lenin promulgated a world revolutionary program, in the "second theses of the Communist International," which declared Communist consolidation of China as the necessary first step.

Shortly after VJ-day in 1945, Stalin of Russia asked Chiang of China for a neutrality treaty to operate in the event of war with the United States.

Chiang refused, so the incident is mostly useful now to show that Stalin, like Lenin, and for that matter like Attila and Genghis and Kublai, has found hope of world conquest futile without the acquiescence of Asia.

Lenin's pronouncement in 1923 started Russian activities in China as communism's pioneer world propagandizing move.

This resulted by 1935 in the long march of Southern Communists to a squatter's state in Shensi Province, centering in the city of Yanan.

Chiang Kai-shek, head of a legal state recognized by the American Government, tried a coalition with the Communist State by agreeing to a People's Front.

He ended it when he found the Communists taking over all the government.

He tried it again, a union of Communist and Nationalist troops and leaders, when the Japanese attacked in 1937.

The Communists used the Japanese war as a means of working their way into position for the civil war after the international conflict.

Even before the Japanese war ended, knowing when Americans did not that the Yalta memoranda gave Manchuria to Russian influence, they deserted the Nationalist Army and raced for that land. There Russia built them up.

The greatest factor in subsequent Nationalist reverses is shown by the detailed sequence of events to be American mediation, tying Nationalist hands with promises of vast economic help if certain "liberal" conditions were met.

The principal condition was Communist-Nationalist coalition.

Whether he played his role willingly, unwittingly or unwittingly, the symbol of mediation was George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, Ambassador to China, Secretary of State.

It was General Marshall who sent General Joseph Stilwell to China, where he engaged in bitter personal bickering with Chiang and took advice in support of the Communist cause from John Carter Vincent and John Stewart's service in the American Embassy.

It was General Marshall who supervised the return of the Chinese armies to their home provinces after VJ-day, doing an efficient air transport job but putting large numbers of men down in scattered areas under disrupted conditions without technical advisors and facilities to reestablish themselves.

It was General Marshall who enforced a 19-month arms embargo against the Nationalist Government after VJ-day while former Japanese arsenals in Manchuria were supplying the Communist Army, growing rapidly through duress and terrorism.

It was General Marshall who went himself as ambassador to China to demand the "truce" which held the Nationalists helpless while the Communists harassed, attacked and maneuvered for the all-out drive.

Marshall was a soldier. He was under Executive orders from the State Department, and he executed them well.

The upshot was last winter's Communist advance from Manchuria to the Yangtze.

DISPLACED PERSONS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a statement which I have prepared on the urgent subject of action on displaced persons legislation. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COMMENTS ON URGENCY OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACTION

Several times in this first session I have commented upon the need for final action by the Congress on revision of the present displaced persons law. On July 1, for example, I pointed out in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the agreement among all America's religious faiths on the need for speedy action to fulfill America's humanitarian obligations.

The House, fortunately, has acted in passing bill H. R. 4567. On the other hand, unfortunately, the Immigration Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has not seen fit to take final action thus far. I respect greatly those of my colleagues who serve on this subcommittee. I know the tremendous mass of legislation which they are called upon to consider in addition to DP bills.

At the same time, I would be less than frank if I did not say to them publicly that we who do not serve on that subcommittee feel they would be remiss in their obligations if they did not report to the full committee so that we in turn can report to the Senate.

HOURS ARE SLIPPING AWAY

The hours are slipping away in this first session. Soon, time will run out and we will have to put this problem over until next January. Such delay would be a serious blow not only to those stricken displaced persons who could not gain entry, not only to anxious Americans who have been waiting for many, many months for DP individuals and families, but also it would be a serious blow to American prestige abroad.

The Communists would once again seize upon this subject to illustrate what they would charge to be American cold-heartedness and callousness.

We know, however, that the heart of the American people is a warm, glowing heart and that we want to fulfill our Christian obligations to these individuals of all faiths. We know that included among the DP's still in the camps are some of the most skilled individuals in all of Europe. A report of the IRO mentions the wide variety of talents of this forgotten elite—engineers, doctors, architects, artists, X-ray technicians, draftsmen, and hundreds of other types of skills in which we in America are in short supply.

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been brought into the United States behind the cloak of the immunities which they enjoyed as affiliates of international organizations or as affiliates of foreign governments.

For reasons which I shall not now undertake to appraise, the Department of State promptly took punitive measures against Mr. Alexander, who has a commendable record of 27 years of service with the Government.

The evidence upon which Mr. Alexander's statement was based was, however, so overwhelming that the punishment which was planned for this patriotic public servant materialized only in the form of a mild letter of reprimand, which to this day has not been removed from his record.

During recent months the subcommittee has held hearings on the problem in both public and executive session.

A few days ago there was released the testimony of a responsible witness, taken in executive session, concerning subversive activities within one of the international organizations. In order to protect the witness and his family, the identity of the witness was not revealed.

Mr. President, the testimony of this unidentified witness is merely corroborative of the material contained in the files of the subcommittee and of the testimony of many witnesses, including statements of officials of our Government.

Last month the Attorney General of the United States stated that approximately 4 percent of the espionage and intelligence investigations pending by the Department of Justice involve persons attached to the United Nations at New York City. He further stated that because of certain exemptions and provisions in our law the Department of Justice has not excluded from admission into the United States a single person to whom a visa had been issued as an affiliate of an international organization or as an affiliate of a foreign government.

There was submitted to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency a sample of a hundred names of persons who had been issued visas as affiliates of international organizations or as affiliates of foreign governments. The Director was asked to describe the background abroad of these persons. His answer includes the statement that—

(A) Thirty-two percent "have reportedly or allegedly been engaged in active work for the intelligence services of their respective countries."

(B) Twenty-nine percent "are high-ranking Communist officials." He stated that it must be assumed that by virtue of their positions they are working ardently for the benefit of their governments. This activity, by definition, and in the light of known Communist methods, must be considered to be subversive and against the interest of the United States.

(C) He further stated that 21 percent "have reportedly or allegedly been engaged in active Communist organizational work of an underground or subversive nature outside their homeland."

Notwithstanding these statements of

the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency regarding a sample of these cases, recently the Deputy Undersecretary of State and the Chief of the Visa Division testified that they had no recollection of any case in which a visa had been withheld from a person applying as an affiliate of an international organization or as an affiliate of a foreign government.

The files of the subcommittee contain numerous personal histories of the background and activities in the United States of persons who have been and are being admitted into the United States as affiliates of international organizations or as affiliates of foreign governments. These files show conclusively that the extensive Communist apparatus in the United States is under the control and direction of foreign agents who are sent into this country.

Mr. President, this situation, in and of itself, is sufficiently alarming, but what is more alarming is the background of some of these persons in positions of authority in the international organizations who have gone directly from fields of subversive activity in the United States to the international organization. I cite two typical examples.

First, I should like to call attention of the Senate to the case of one Ludwig Rajchman, executive director of the United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund. During the war the Department of State made attempts to have the Polish Government, with which he was affiliated in this country, recall him because of his involvement in intrigues contrary to the interests of the United States. Yet this man today sits in a vitally important job in the United Nations.

Let me cite another case, that of a man who is well known in this country. On March 8, 1949, the United Nations issued a press release announcing the appointment of Norman Corwin to the Radio Division of the United Nations Department of Information.

Mr. President, a partial record of the background of Norman Corwin is as follows:

First, Norman Corwin was a sponsor of the Action Committee to Free Spain Now, which was created under the auspices of the Lincoln Brigade. The campaign director was none other than Milton Wolff, whose affiliation with the Communist movement is a matter of public record. The list of sponsors reads like a directory of Communist and fellow travelers in the United States, including such notorious party members as Albert E. Khan and Albert Moltz.

The veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which is an organization of persons involved in the Communist armies of Spain and their sympathizers, has been cited as a Communist front by the Attorney General of the United States, by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, and by the California State Committee on Un-American Activities.

Second, Norman Corwin was a sponsor of the American Committee for Spanish

Freedom, another Communist front closely connected with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was a sponsor of the American Committee of Jewish Artists, Writers, and Scientists, a Communist front.

Third, Norman Corwin was connected with the American Friends of the Chinese People, a Communist front organization, dedicated to promoting communism in China.

Fourth, Norman Corwin was a sponsor of the American-Russian Institute, a Communist propaganda agency, active in promoting Soviet interests in this country. He is the author of an article in the official publication of the American-Slav Congress, one of the top Communist organizations in the world. It is cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General of the United States.

Fifth, Norman Corwin is a sponsor of the Committee for a Democratic Far-Eastern Policy, which is today the leading Communist-front organization in this country, active in promoting the interests of Chinese Communists. He was a member of the initiating committee in the Congress on Civil Rights which resulted in the establishment of the Civil Rights Congress. It is cited as the legal arm of the Communist Party by the Attorney General of the United States.

Sixth, Norman Corwin was scheduled to appear at a meeting of the Council on African Affairs, a notorious Communist front, cited as such by the Attorney General of the United States. Among his fellow speakers were scheduled Paul Robeson, Hugh De Lacy, Benjamin Davis, and other well-known Communists. Davis, incidentally, is one of the Communists on trial in New York City today.

Seventh, Norman Corwin was one of the most prominent leaders of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, a Communist-front organization.

Eighth, Norman Corwin has been prominently associated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and is one of the sponsors of this Communist front organization, which has also been cited by the Attorney General of the United States. This front includes among its sponsors such well-known Communists as Max Bedacht, Hugh de Lacy, Ben Gold, and Langston Hughes. Associated also were some of the most notorious fellow travelers in the world, including Louis Adamic, Zlotko Balokovic, Herman Schumlin, Charles Chaplin, Jo Davidson, Mary Van Kleeck, and many, many others.

Ninth, Norman Corwin was closely connected with the People's Radio Foundation, a Communist front organized to capture the American broadcasting stations and to use them for anti-American propaganda. This group, like so many with which the name of Norman Corwin has been linked, is subversive and is cited as such by the Attorney General of the United States.

Tenth, Norman Corwin has been connected with the People's Songs, a Communist party organization. He has been a vice chairman of the Progressive Citi-

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zens of America, the notorious Communist front.

Eleventh. Norman Corwin was a sponsor of the testimonial dinner to Ferdinand C. Smith, a well-known member of the Communist Party, who is active in organizing Communist cells along the water front. Smith is now detained at Ellis Island as a dangerous Communist alien.

Twelfth. Corwin was a sponsor of the win-the-peace conference which was the first of the Communist peace propaganda movements with which we are all familiar. It is cited as Communist and subversive by the Attorney General of the United States.

If the case of Norman Corwin were an isolated instance, it would not be so greatly disturbing. It is, unfortunately, characteristic of a number of people who have been selected to serve in the Secretariat of the United Nations. Included in this group are persons who have been disqualified from holding public office in the United States as a result of the loyalty investigations.

This is but a small part of the testimony which has been presented before the subcommittee.

I have no intention to permit attacks by anyone in or out of the Government to prevent the subcommittee from continuing its investigations and making clear to the American people the danger with which we are faced, and beyond that to take decisive steps to meet this threat to our security.

I would suggest, Mr. President, that before any official of this Government or of any international organization gives himself to irresponsible utterances attacking the investigation, he ask the Secretary of State to see the files on the list of 150 names which I submitted to him. I might suggest he ask to see the files of 327 cases directed to the attention of the Department of State by Robert C. Alexander when he was under attack by the Department. He ought also to ask to see the files on the list of 150 names which I submitted to the Department of Justice, or the 100 cases upon which the report of the Director of Central Intelligence is based.

Again I say, Mr. President, this situation may not be the concern of certain officials of the Government of the United States, but it is and will continue to be the concern of the people of the United States who are interested in maintaining our form of Government, and the freedoms we enjoy under it.

ILWU OFFICIAL FEUDS WITH BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the ILWU, the union that has been striking in Hawaii now for more than 3 months, was a recent visitor to England, where he endeavored to do in England what his union is doing in Hawaii. The British Labor Government deported him and a companion, also a member of the ILWU, which dominates the whole economy of Hawaii. This is the union that is Communist dominated. He and his companion did not receive the courteous treatment accorded to their boss, Harry Bridges, when he appeared before a Senate committee. But maybe the

British know better than we do how to handle such people. I ask unanimous consent to have the short press release covering the incident printed immediately following these remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ILWU OFFICIAL FEUDS WITH BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT

PARIS, July 23.—Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, declared a feud today with the British Labor Government.

Goldblatt and John Maletta, members of the ILWU executive board, were deported from England along with Dutch labor leader, Johan Bankenze, yesterday.

British Home Secretary James Chuter Ede said the two Americans were Communist agents who appeared in England in efforts to block a settlement of the port of London dock strike.

Returned to Paris, Goldblatt told newsmen his deportation was a "dirty, rotten, messy, political frame-up." He sidestepped direct questions on membership in the Communist Party.

"They got themselves into a real fight with the ILWU by this dirty trumped-up deal, and we never yet lost or quit a fight," he said.

NEW COMMUNIST FORMULA FOR CONQUEST IN HAWAII

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a series of four short articles appeared in the Washington Daily News during the past week, written by one of the staff writers, Mr. Edwin C. Heinke, who is spending some time in Hawaii studying the conditions prevailing in that area. These articles may have escaped the attention of Members of Congress, and I deem them of such importance that I ask unanimous consent to have them printed in the body of the RECORD, where I hope every Member will see and read them. The situation in Hawaii is desperately serious, and the people there and here on the mainland, I think, are confused. The closing sentence of one of the articles referred to is as follows:

Hopely they look toward the United States Government to end a situation that threatens to become not only intolerable but a grave menace to the once undisputed Paradise of the Pacific.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News of August 2, 1949]

REDS TRY NEW FORMULA FOR CONQUEST IN HAWAII

(By Edwin C. Heinke)

HONOLULU, August 2.—Communism is trying a new formula of conquest in Hawaii.

Elsewhere its expansion has been either by force of arms or fifth-column coups. But Hawaii today is being used as a test tube for the perfect experiment.

If the new technique works, it may be tried in the Philippines next, and eventually in the United States.

Army and Navy officials, the FBI here and not a few islanders themselves know what is going on—but Washington doesn't. Governor Ingram M. Stainback is aware of the underlying portent of what on the surface appears to be only a labor-management dispute over longshoremen's wages.

But Washington is brushing off the crisis as no more than a local labor controversy.

THE PATTERN

Communism's new pattern of conquest being tried out in Hawaii is this:

1. Organization of all the islands' workers in one big union—the Communist-led International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

2. Effective capture of a major political party in the islands—the local Democratic Party.

3. Blockade of incoming and outgoing ocean commerce, on which the island's economy depends.

4. Fomenting racial unrest.

5. Then to sit back and watch the spread of civil resentment, the collapse of business and the crumbling of the islands' weakest foundations—looking toward final conquest.

Documents seized in Hawaii by Federal authorities, moreover, reveal that Moscow regards these islands as one of its principal operating bases in the campaign for a Communist United States.

The shipping strike, step No. 3 in the Communists' perfect experiment—or rehearsal for conquest—has virtually isolated Hawaii for the past 3 months now. Yet, it is only one move in the long-range program.

The strike started, significantly on May Day—a red-letter day in the calendar of international communism.

SIX DETERMINED MEN

Six persons identified by Government agencies or sworn Government witnesses as members of the Communist Party are masterminding the strike.

Head man, of course, is Harry Bridges, boss of the ILWU, who runs the show from his San Francisco headquarters. For years a secret collaborator with top Communist leaders in the United States, Bridges twice escaped deportation as an alien Communist.

In the report of Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Bridges was described as the unseen Communist dictator of the Territory of Hawaii. Bridges now awaits trial, on the basis of new evidence, on perjury charges for denying Communist Party membership at the time of his naturalization in 1945.

Second in command of the strike, and Bridges' chief lieutenant is Louis Goldblatt, ILWU secretary-treasurer. The files of Government agencies here list him as a Communist Party member.

Goldblatt recently was arrested and deported from England. He had been sent to London by Bridges to lend a hand in a dock strike there. Bridges himself cannot leave the country while he is under indictment for perjury. Britain's home secretary said Goldblatt had come there as a Communist agent to block settlement of the strike.

Third in command of the Hawaii strike, and on-the-scene boss of strike strategy, is Henry Schmidt. He was identified as a Communist Party member before a congressional committee as early as 1938. Last year, before a California legislative committee, and ex-Communist swore that Schmidt attended a closed Communist meeting in San Francisco and urged workers to unite in the Communist Party.

Fourth in the high command, and ILWU regional strike director, is Jack Hall. The Butler report called him an identified Communist. And Louis F. Budenz, ex-Communist national committeeman, has testified that Hall was one of a group of Communist Party organizers sent to Hawaii by Bridges under the guise of being unionists.

Last two in the ruling sextet are Jack Kawano, president of the striking ILWU local, and Robert McElrath, chief ILWU propagandist in the islands. Both are listed by the FBI and Army and Navy Intelligence as party members. The Butler report describes McElrath as Honolulu director of public relations for both the Communist Party and the ILWU.